THE PITTSBURGH COMMERCIAL,

PUBLISHED DAILY BY THE PITTSBURGH NEWSPAPER AND PRINTING COMPANY.

Office, 76 Fifth Street,

(OPPOSITE THE POST-OFFICE.)

C. D. BRIGHAM.....EDITOR
R. D. THOMPSON.....BUSINESS MANAGER

TERMS OF THE DAILY:

Single Copy..... 3 Cents.
Delivered by Carrier, (per week.)..... 25 Cents.
Mail subscribers, (per year.)..... $10 00.

Address

THE COMMERCIAL, PITTSBURGH.

CITY ITEMS.

Best Goods in Pittsburgh.
Opera House shoe Store.

Lubin's Cocoanut Cream
Will restore grey hair to its original color.

Buy the Best
Soda Ash and Pot Ash in the city at Fleming's Drug Store, No. 84 Market street.

Ecewood Boarding School.
For Boys, New Brighton, Pa. Fee opens September 11 Send for a catalogue. jy 4 tsd

Last Chance
For great Bargains in Summer Hats and Caps at Wm. Fleming's. First Class Hat and Cap House, 139 Wood Street, consisting in part of Men's and Boys' light Felt Hats, Men's, Boys' and Children's Straw Goods, Gents' Silk and Cassimere Hats, Men's and Boys' Fur and Wool Hats, Ladies' and Misses' Hats, trimmed and untrimmed. Those who want anything in the above mentioned line will do well to call at Wm. Fleming's Extensive Hat and Cap Establishment, No. 139 Wood Street, as we will be close out our summer stock in order to make room for our fall stock.

Postponement.

We are compelled again to postpone our concert. This is very unpleasant to us and also to our ticket-holders. We are as anxious as our ticket-holders to have our Concert come off. It is exceedingly expensive and troublesome. The second postponement of the United States Gift Concert at Chicago injured us very much. It induced a great many of our agents to believe that our enterprise would prove a commercial failure. Hence a large number of them retained their reports until the "eleventh hour," and are to-day earnestly requesting us to receive them when the books should be closed. We don't like to expose agents who fail in making returns, and therefore decide for our Concert till Saturday evening, August 4th, at City Hall, commencing at eight o'clock. Ticket holders must have patience. Impartial justice shall be done to all concerned. McDonald, Thompson & Co.

The Daily Commercial

Alleged Fenian Movement.

It is hinted in Fenian circles that another and more formidable invasion than the last is in preparation against the Canadian Provinces. Arms and ammunition are being accumulated in large quantities in New York and in several of the frontier towns.

It is rumored that General Dick Taylor will command the Fenian forces this time, and that he men will be well equipped and armed with breech-loading rifles of the Spencer pattern.

The movement, it is said, will take place in September, or the early part of October.

The Fenian leaders are busily engaged in effecting the arrangements for a raid of great magnitude, and each member of the organization is to be assessed twenty-five dollars to carry out the programme.

The reader is privileged to believe just as much of the above as he pleases.

THE WINANS CIGAR BOAT.—This vessel, which was supposed to effect such a revolution in the process of ship building, does not appear to ave the wonderful power which was theoretically attributed to it. The French pilot who brought the Havre boat to New York, says her average speed was 7½ knots an hour. She behaved exceedingly well at sea, rolling less than other vessels.

DR. A. P. DOSTIE, who, it is announced, has llen a victim to rebel malevolence in New rleans, was a noble-hearted, fearless, outoken loyalist of the State. During the Conderate rule in New Orleans, he was expelled om the city for a persistent avowal of the patiotic sentiments which always inspired him, nd he lived in Chicago to the close of the war. fter its capture he returned and labored to the nd in promoting the cause of union and equal ghts.

BORING FOR PETROLEUM IN TEXAS.—Last eek we saw on the levee two petroleum augrs intended for Nacogdoches county, Texas. hese will be transported in a few days, when e work of boring will commence. From what hear, oil in that region is very abundant, and petroleum would do well to cast an eye in that rection.—*Shreveport Southwestern, July 4.*

NEW TARIFF.—Secretary McCulloch has instructed tax collectors at the ports to commence e levy of the new duties upon goods on and after the 10th of August. These rates will not ply to goods now in bond, but to those that may entered at the custom houses from the 10th August. All goods in bond at the present time will be charged with the existing rates of riff on their removal from the warehouse.

EFFECT OF THE CABLE ON TRADE.—Says the *New York Commercial*:—It would seem impossible that information of such importance could made a matter of private monopoly, and re can be but little doubt that arrangements ll be made by which, at a moderate subscripn, the information will be accessible to all. the effect of the increased facilities of communication afforded by the cable will be to ilize the markets and diminish speculation, a not impossible that ultimately the transacs in foreign exchange may be affected ough the adoption of telegraphic transfers between this city and San Francisco.

DEMAND FOR LABORERS SOUTH.—The Houston, Texas, *Telegraph* states that four hundred ve hundred mechanics could find lucrative ployment in that city there during the present summer, and that in the winter a thousand ld easily secure work. At Galveston, also, re is much activity in building, &c. Along bay front, a correspondent of the same per states, new wharves are being built, and old ones look as if they are unable to bear weight of lumber, waiting for the mechanic to air them. On almost every street, houses are ng raised, and particularly in the suburbs new buildings are being erected. A consignt from England of iron warehouses and offices, a number of which have been ordered, is expected to arrive in September.

the present critical state of European afs the town of Bremen trembles for its celeed Roseneln, of which one single bottle worth 2,750,000 rix thalers, or 10,000,000 es, which makes the price of a glass 1,000,000 or 1,400 francs per drop. Do not imagine s the German journal which tells the story) this calculation has exaunded from the not a climatic. It is founded on the following A cask of this German wine, containing ottles, was valued in 1624, a period at which eine was made, at 1,250 florins. If you reckon expense of keeping the cask, and taxes paid ern, at the general at 250 florins, the original price of one of those casks now amounts to 00, or in thalers, therefore a single bottle is 1,750,000 rix thalers.

E PUBLIC DEBT.—The publication of the statement of the public debt will probably be enyed until the third of August. Its main ures, however, can be stated in advance. It show that the principal of the debt has reduced about twenty-seven millions since that of the last statement for the latter th, which has never been published, will w a reduction of about seventeen millions, the July statement will show a reduction of about ten millions. The statement will show that during July twenty-three million of certificates of indebtedness were red, which leaves only three millions outding. A large amount of Seven-Thirties also been exchanged for Five-Twenties.

DISINFECTING FILTER.—It is known to ologists that the most suddenly fatal of oisons are those of organic origin. The ence of this matter in water is frequently reptible to taste and sight. In the year a pump from which large supplies of water drunk, yielded a perfectly clear water, h yet killed five hundred people in the first hights of September. Stimulated by this rience, researches were conferred upon to tain whether all the organic matter in r could be filtered out. More recently a ge property of magnetized charcoal from bas demonstrated in the preparation of filters. magnetic carbide is asserted to possess the r of converting oxygen into ozone. The nator says its purifying property is "due to wer of attracting unto itself the subtle ent, in "there becomes changed into ozone, or at a to dy having its properties." But whatmay be the theory of its action, its effects moving oxydizable and other organic matom water are undoubted.

Accuracy of the Cable.

e Boston *Advertiser* trusts that the cable study greater accuracy. The following ie is a blunder and disgraceful to the party wrote it:

the House of Commons a discussion place on the tariff. Sir John Pakington its that England is behind other nations." lispatch probably should read, that in a discussion on the many Sir John Pakington adid that England is behind other nations.

still be an interesting inquiry, also, when London papers of the 30th July reach us, to here in a report that "a treaty of peace had signed" originated. Apparently it had for undation the inability of the same writer tinguish between a treaty of peace and an stice.

The news dispatches, in consequence of the mous tolls imposed by the cable company, o be cut down to the smallest possible s, it becomes more than ever important they should be prepared on the other side Atlantic and transcribed on this by men understand the subjects of which they . and can use the English language accely.

an Rice's Elephant on a Year.

From the Scranton, Pa., Herald.

readers will remember the elephant "Lo- with Rice's show, which was in this city ago. The animal for some time has been ing indications of a spirit of insubordinaHe showed a bad disposition on the road een carbondale and Mount Pleasant, re- g to turn out for teams, etc. Arriving at Milford, and still being unruly, Rice con- d to sacrifice him, and for the purpose they ed his hind legs to a tree, and endeavored den a rope to his fore legs, and by these n throw him. After many fruitless atts the effort was successful. The rope was hed to a tackle, and six men combined strength to pull him down. He found a With a blow of his trunk he released his leg, and by a tremendous effort broke his ain. The men scattered in all directions, ed by the animal. One of them saved his by mounting a fence, and the elephant ntinued to throw down a long span of it. At o'clock they managed to throw him, and e circles and poles were endeavoring to sehim. Some fifty shots were fired at him- he trunk and other portions of his but they were only flea bites, and were e deep.

Pittsburgh Commercial.

VOL. III. PITTSBURGH, FRIDAY MORNING, AUGUST 3, 1866. NO. 280.

FIRST EDITION.

12 O'CLOCK, M.

THE CAPITAL.

Gen. Banks on the New Orleans Riots.

A TRIBUTE TO DOCTOR DOSTIE.

Admission to the Philadelphia Convention.

Vallandigham Assured His Seat.

Progress of Union Pacific Railroad.

No Change of Office Holders at Present

$2,000 000 to Complete Washington's Monument.

Atlantic Cable a Great Electrical Success.

Pensions to Soldiers' Widows and Orphans.

Appointments by the President.

Special Dispatch to Pittsburgh Commercial.

WASHINGTON, August 2, 1866.

The New Orleans Riot.

Gen. Banks has written a brief letter in reply to one from the editor of the New Orleans *Times*, who is in this city, on the New Orleans riot. Gen. Banks, after alluding to his knowledge of the Convention, writes as follows: The Convention was the ostensible and not the latent cause of the outbreak. It was a peaceful and lawful assembly. One word from the recognized authorities of the United States in New Orleans would have secured its peaceful dispersion. There were other causes of offense than the convocation of this assembly. Its members were and had been firm supporters of the Government, and decided opponents of its enemies. They were, therefore, married men. The wounds inflicted upon the body of Dr. Dostie will show by their number and result the intent and assurance of his murderers. I knew him well. No country ever gave birth to a more unselfish man, a truer patriot, or a more devoted friend of liberty. He and his associates were dangerous men to the enemies of this country. The unseen hand that smote him was that which applied the torch to the city of New York, and by which Lincoln fell. His death will be avenged, and in this, as in all trials of good men, the blood of the martyrs will be the substenance of the Church.

Philadelphia Convention.

This evening's *Star*, speaking evidently on the authority of the club here, and alluding to the proposed exclusion of Vallandigham, etc., from the Philadelphia Convention, says that all who are for the immediate restoration of the Union and friendly intercourse between all sections of the country, who sustain the administration, and who present themselves in good faith to aid the call of the Convention, will be admitted without reference to their antecedents.

Union Pacific Railroad.

The Secretary of the Interior has received a telegram from J. H. Simpson, President of the Board of Commissioners appointed to examine and report upon the Union Pacific Railroad, dated Grand Island, Nebraska Territory, July 31. The Commissioners have just examined thirty-five miles more of the Union Pacific Railroad, and find the section in an acceptable condition. The road is now in running order one hundred and sixty miles from Omaha, and within twenty-eight miles of Kearney, to which point it will be built by the first of September.

Examining Surgeons.

The Commissioner of Pensions has appointed the following named examining surgeons: I. Lucas, Peoria, Illinois; Dr. A. J. Ward, Madison, Wisconsin.

No Removals at Present.

It seems to be conceded that the President has determined to make no changes of office holders at present. The large number here seeking positions are somewhat disappointed, and do not like the idea of waiting until after the Philadelphia Convention.

Washington Monument.

The Washington National Monument Association are making another effort to secure contributions to finish the monument. It is estimated that it will take two million dollars to complete the work.

Lieut. Gen. Sherman

Left this evening direct for St. Louis.

The Atlantic Cable.

Prof. Varley, the Cable Engine electrician, telegraphs Prof. Henry, of the Smithsonian Institute, over the cable, from Valentia, that it is a perfect electrical success. Both of these Professors have given fifteen years of study.

Pardons.

Very few applications for pardon are being made to the President now, and few of those that are made are granted. The President seems to be exceeding great care that the pardons which he authorizes to be issued are given to none but those who are really deserving of special clemency. He directed pardons to be prepared for five persons to-day, among whom were John B. Purker, Knoxville, Tennessee; J. B. Bright, Shelby county, Kentucky, and G. H. Wolfe, Scott county, Kentucky.

New Pension Law.

The State Department will to-morrow officially publish the new pension law. It provides that the pensions to widows of deceased soldiers and sailors, having children by such soldiers or sailors, be increased at the rate of two dollars a month for each child of such soldiers or sailors under the age of sixteen years, and in all cases in which there shall be more than one child of any deceased soldier or sailor having no widow, or where his widow has died or married again, or where she has been deprived of her pension under the provisions of section eleven of an act entitled an act supplementary to the several acts relating to pensions, approved June 6, 1866, the pension granted to such children shall be at the ten years of age by existing laws shall be increased to the same amount per month that would be allowed under the previous provisions to the widows if living, are entitled to a pension; provided, that in no case shall more than one pension be allowed to the same person.

Appointments.

The President to-day made the following appointments: Thomas Jones, Jr., Assessor of the Eighteenth District, Ohio; James J. Langdon, collector of Customs at Quincy, Illinois; Richard G. Howard, Surveyor of Customs at St. Louis, Missouri, and Alonzo W. Stewart, to be Collector of Revenue of the Second District, Iowa.

General Terry's Order.

The Richmond *Whig* to-day says that General Terry's order, prohibiting volunteer colored companies from organizing and drilling, has removed a serious cause of alarm throughout Virginia.

WASHINGTON, August 2.

APPLICATIONS FOR BOUNTY.

On making applications to the Second Auditor's office for the additional bounty provided for certain heirs of deceased soldiers, the form of application will be the same as heretofore used in applying for arrears of pay and bounty, with the exceptions that the number of the previous application be given, and it should be stated that application is made to recover the additional bounty provided by the fourth section and third section of the act of Congress, chapter 178, July 28, 1866.

IMPORTANT TO PASSENGER RAILS.

It does not seem to be generally understood by importers that the Secretary of the Treasury long ago decided that rails and other manufactures of iron by the Bessemere process are liable to steel duties. Thousand pounds charging in fact the iron into a metal so closely resembling steel in all particulars as to defy the most experienced judges to detect the differences.

INTERNAL REVENUE APPOINTMENTS.

The following internal revenue appointments were made to-day: Thomas Jones, Jr., assessor, Eighteenth District, Ohio; John W. Stewart, of Davenport, collector, Second District, Iowa; and H. E. Coggeshall, of Germantown, assessor, Fifth District, Pennsylvania.

JUDGE COOLEY.

There is good reason for believing that Judge Cooley will be retained as Commissioner of Indian Affairs. The report that he was to be removed is not well founded.

NEW POSTMASTER.

John H. Peterson has been appointed Postmaster at Woodstown, New Jersey, vice Mr. Darlich, deceased.

MILITARY BOARD.

A special order from the War Department refers the recent act for the equalization of bounties to Major General Canby, United States Volunteers; Brevet Major Gen. Barnes, Surgeon United States Army, and Brevet Major General Buchanan, Colonel of the First United States Infantry, in order that they may prepare and submit rules and regulations to carry out the provisions of the law.

MILITARY CHANGE.

The War Department issued an order relieving the Chief of Engineers from duty as Inspector of the Military Academy at West Point, and appointing General E. Schriver, Inspector General to the charge of the same, as inspector of the Military Academy, until further order, assigning General E. Schriver, the President to duty according to his brevet of Major General.

Fire in Milwaukee.

MILWAUKEE, August 2.—A fire in this city this morning destroyed Birchard Block, corner of West Water and spring streets. Loss, fifty thousand dollars, mostly covered by insurance.

NEW ORLEANS.

The Convention of 1864.

Correspondence between the President and Gov. Wells.

Gen. Sheridan Recommends Continuance of Martial Law.

Negroes Fire into a Street Car.

Capt. Reynolds, of Steamer Starlight, Killed.

Arms and Ammunition Found in Negroes' Houses.

Martial Law Withdrawn.

Conventionists Indicted and Arrested

NEW YORK, August 2.—The following telegraphic correspondence explains itself:

EXECUTIVE DEPARTMENT, WASHINGTON, July 28, 1866.

To His Excellency, Governor Wells:

I have been advised that you have issued a proclamation convening the Convention called in 1864. Please inform me under and by what authority this has been done, and by what authority this Convention can assume to represent the whole people of the State of Louisiana.

ANDREW JOHNSON.

The Governor's reply is as follows:

STATE OF LOUISIANA, EXECUTIVE DEPT., NEW ORLEANS, July 28, 1866.

To His Excellency, Andrew Johnson, President of the United States:

Your telegram is received. I have not issued any order convening the Convention of 1864. The Convention was reconvened by the President of that body, by virtue of a resolution authorizing him to do so, and in that event for him to call on the proper officers of the State to issue writs of election for delegates in unrepresented parishes. My proclamation was issued in response to that call. As soon as vacancies can be supplied they will be filled, and then the whole State will be represented in the Convention.

J. MADISON WELLS, Governor.

A telegram from General Sheridan has been received, recommending the continuance of martial law in New Orleans till after the investigation of the riots shall be completed.

NEW ORLEANS, August 2.—A street car was fired into in the outskirts of the city last night by negroes, killing Captain Charles Reynolds, of the steamer Starlight. One of the murderers has been arrested. Many arrests of armed blacks have been made since the riot. Several houses occupied by negroes have been discovered, containing arms and ammunition. The armed sentinels have been withdrawn from Municipal Hall.

LATER.—Martial law has been withdrawn. Several members of the Convention have been indicted by the Grand Jury and arrested.

NEW ORLEANS, August 2.—Judge Abell has charged the Grand Jury to indict all persons engaged in the late riot. Arrests have already been made, and all prisoners released by the military will be re-arrested. A Military Commission for investigation of the riot has been in session to-day, and taken the testimony of the policemen.

PITHOLE.

A DESTRUCTIVE FIRE.

Holmden and Rooker Farms Swept Clean.

Twenty-seven Wells Destroyed.

13,000 BARRELS OF OIL BURNED.

Loss Two Hundred Thousand Dollars

Work Resumed on the Burned Territory.

Special Dispatch to the Pittsburgh Commercial.

PITHOLE, Pa., August 2, 1866.

One of the most destructive fires that ever occurred in the oil region, broke out this A. M. at about half-past six, at well 43, Holmden farm, spreading with fearful rapidity in all directions over the Holmden and Rooker farms. Twelve wells were destroyed on the Holmden farm and fifteen on the Rooker farm—twenty-seven in all. Thirteen thousand barrels of oil were destroyed. The total destruction of property will amount to two hundred thousand dollars. It was with great difficulty that the flames were prevented from spreading over a much larger tract. The loss of Whipple & Runals, owners of the Sumner & Pratt tract, Rooker farm, will alone amount to sixty thousand dollars. Work is already resumed on the burned territory, and well owners are by no means discouraged.

By Associated Press.

OIL CITY, Pa., August 2.—A fire at Pithole last night, destroyed 10,000 barrels of oil, and seventeen derricks, tanks, &c. The amount of loss $150,000. The United States Company's loss is $80,000.

THE CHOLERA.

The Disease on Blackwell's, Ward's, Governor's and Randall's Islands—Twenty Six New Cases in New York Yesterday—Health Report of Philadelphia.

NEW YORK, August 2.—Since the 224 ult. there have been thirty cases and twenty-one deaths by cholera on Blackwell's Island, from the 29th to the 31st ult., there were sixty-two cases and twenty-one deaths. On Sunday at the city, yesterday, there were twenty-one cases and nine deaths.

On Governor's Island there were several new cases and five deaths; yesterday there were nine deaths. On David's Island there are nine new cases and one death.

On Randall's island, in Brooklyn, the epidemic is on the increase; on Sunday there were sixteen cases and three deaths.

New York, August 2, 6 p. m.—Twenty-six cases and six deaths by cholera are reported to-day.

PHILADELPHIA, August 2.—The report of cholera at the Board of Health, up to noon, showed nine new cases, two of which were fatal.

FROM SAN FRANCISCO.

China Steamship Company—Mining Stocks.

SAN FRANCISCO, CAL., August 1.—The United States steamer Shawsee, from Callao, arrived to-day.

The Chinese throughout the State favor the projected China steamship line, and promise their support. The Chinese merchants are partizing anxious to patronize it.

Mining shares are better. Ophir is quoted at 52@53; Belcher, 199; Chollar, 177; Yellow Jacket, 62½; Legal tenders, 72½.

SAN FRANCISCO, August 2.—At a meeting of the Union State Central Committee here yesterday, a resolution was unanimously adopted, indorsing the proposed amendment of article 14 of the Constitution of the United States, and approving the course of the radicals and Californian delegation in Congress. The action of the committee is regarded as an attempt to instruct the functions of the United States Convention, which assembles to-morrow.

A Santiago letter says General Vega, with 250 men and ample supplies, sailed from Al Guindo, Bay, Lower California, on July 20, supposed to be destined to some port in Sonora. A settlement of American officers accompany the expedition, to colonize five thousand troops, which it is reported Congress has authorized.

In the absence of information about the new tariff, the Collector of customs demands additional deposits for goods entered.

FROM HAVANA.

Hostilities in St. Domingo at an End—General Amnesty—Yellow Fever and Sm. l-Pox in Havana.

NEW YORK, August 2.—The steamer Eagle brings Havana dates of the 28th inst.

Information is received from St. Domingo that the government has officially announced that hostilities with rebel Generals had ceased, and that peace was established. A general amnesty had been granted to residents who sustained General Baez's government, and all Generals who do not submit to the decree will be treated as traitors. The citizen General Pimchies, with several bodies of troops, had gone to the northern frontier to clear out all bad elements created by the people of ex-President Baez. General Cabrea was going to Cabo, where affairs are in a bad state, to co-operate with Pimchies. The island was quiet and satisfied at Peace.

There were twenty-eight cases of yellow fever and fifty-eight of small-pox, at Havana during the month of June.

FROM MEXICO.

Tampico Well Fortified—The French Fortifying Monterey—Trade in the Valley Resumed.

NEW ORLEANS, August 2.—Tampico advices report that the city is well fortified, and prepared for a Liberal attack. The French are fortifying Monterey. Matamoras is quiet. Trade in the Valley has been resumed.

THE TONNAGE TAX.

Bill in Equity by the City of Philadelphia Against the Pennsylvania Railroad Company—An Important Action

A bill in equity has been filed in the Supreme Court by the city of Philadelphia against the Pennsylvania Railroad Company, to compel the Company to account as to the disposition made of the amount of the tonnage tax withheld by the Company from payment to the State, until the question of the constitutionality of the tax was decided. According to the bill filed the amount of the tax thus retained was $1,661,912.

The Supreme Court having affirmed the constitutionality of the acts imposing the tax, the Legislature subsequently passed an act repealing the same, on condition that the company should pay a certain amount into the State Treasury, and expend a certain other amount in aid of certain Interior railroads. The abstract we give of the bill sets this out more particularly. It is to ascertain what disposition has been made of this large sum of money that the bill has been filed.

The following is a brief abstract of its averments and charges:

The bill avers that the city is a large stockholder in the Company, holding 102,281 shares of stock, amounting in value to $5,115,350 and upwards; that, by acts of the Legislature of April, 1846, and March, 1848, a tax or duty was imposed on all tonnage hauled or received at certain points on said railroad and carried thereover for the distance of twenty miles or more, which tax was to be paid by the defendants into the State Treasury; that the Company paid this tonnage tax until about July, 1858, when it ceased to pay it, and retained and set aside the amount thereof, and allowed suits to be brought by the Commonwealth thereon, with the view of contesting the right of the State to recover the tax, and the entire amount thus retained by the Company amounted on the 7th of March, 1861, to $1,661,912.

Suits were brought by the Commonwealth for the amount of the tax withheld, in which final judgment was rendered against the Company. Thereupon the Company procured the passage of the act of March, 1861, which repealed the Tonnage Tax acts in consideration that the Company should pay semi-annually into the State Treasury certain large instalments on account of the debt of the Commonwealth, and upon the further condition that the Company should, in aid of certain other railroad companies in the interior and western parts of the State expend the sum of $800,000, by purchasing said railroad first mortgage bonds to that amount.

That in the fifteenth annual report of the Company, laid before the Legislature, and presented to the Common wealth the said sum of $1,661,912, the interest upon which, as per the report of the Auditor General, less than half of it has ever been actually received by the Commonwealth. The larger proportion of it, after deducting charges, to $800,000 and upwards, has been retained and withheld both from the Commonwealth and from the unrepresented holders of the bonds of the company, including complainants, and is held by the Company in such a way that the same has been expended, or will be retained by it, for the benefit of the railroad companies specified in the act of March, 1861.

Complainants charge that the representation as contained in the report of the Company, and that the said tonnage tax, as amounting to the sum in excess of the said $800,000 is justly and legally not named in the act of March, 1861, and that the Legislature intended to make no arrests more already been made, and all prisoners released by the military will be re-arrested. A Military Commission for investigation of the riot has been in session to-day, and taken the testimony of the policemen.

That although by the said act the Company was required to purchase and hold the six per cent bonds of the companies designed to be benefitted by said act, yet they report that they have exhibited to the stockholders that such purchases of bonds (with the exception of those of the Tyrone and Clearfield Railroad) have been to the amount of $27,800, have been made, or that the purchases have been authorized on the part of the Company.

The complainants therefore charge:

1. That the Company has returned of the earnings $1,861,300, when it was not authorized to return more than $1,661,912, after deducting the said railroads as aforesaid, and that the amount of said earnings above $800,000 has been wrongfully withheld, illegally converted and diverted to the use of the Company.

2. That the said sum of $1,231,300, but $800,000 have actually been reported as expended as directed by the act, and that the balance, to wit, $550,300 has been withheld by the Company for purposes not required by law, and from distributing among the stockholders.

3. That the payment of any portion of the said sum of $550,300 to the Said Eagle Valley Railroad Company is illegal and void as to the holders, and a gross misapplication of the funds of the Company.

4. That the intention to purchase the six per cent bonds of the companies designated to be sold by the act of 1861, and to invest the proceeds as aforesaid, is a wrong upon the stockholders, and entitles complainants to an account.

5. That the Company has exhibited false and unintelligible statements of the manner in which the appropriation of the funds retained for the tonnage tax has been applied, and of the sums that have been retained, and have withheld from the stockholders full and satisfactory information of the true condition of the affairs.

The complainants, therefore, ask for equitable relief.

By injunction restraining the Company from paying any portion of the said sum, to the Said Eagle Valley Railroad Company, and the said payment has not already been made; and that it be decreed that the Company be required to account therefor.

2. That it be decreed that the Company and its officers be required to render a full account of all amounts accumulated, set aside, or withheld from the stockholders, and that in such account of the tonnage tax, and of the uses and investments made of said sums, and as to what portion of the said sum of $1,661,912, it be decreed that it also be decreed that they make a full and perfect account of the application and disposition of the fund so set aside; of all sums actually expended in aid of the interior railroad companies designated by the act of March 31st, 1861, with the names of the companies so benefitted, and the amounts and dates of payments; of all securities, bonds, etc., bought or redeemed from said companies, with the amounts, dates of same, names of the companies from which they were received or purchased, and the part of payment (if any) made in cash by the Company.

3. That the company may be compelled to distribute among its stockholders all moneys found to have been illegally withheld from them, unjust and pretended expenditures complained of.

STATE ITEMS.

A German living on Allison's Hill, Harrisburg, sometime since dug a well and inserted his pump stroke. A clear stream of water was yielded for a time, but afterwards it became so small that the worthy Teuton refused to use it. Recently, the surveyors employed in opening the line of the Pennsylvania railroad, tried it for the "bad water," tasted it, and found it to possess all the qualities of Saratoga water, Wherein the people of Harrisburg are very much delighted.

The Meadville *Republican* says: Dr. A. Thompson removed a tumor from the eyelid of Miss Hipple, of Conneautville, a few days ago, which had been growing there since she was a small child. It was a fatty tumor, encysted, and had grown to the size of a hickory nut. In it was entirely covered with black hair. It is very seldom that the inside of a tumor is covered with hair, and this case is singular enough to attract the attention of physiologists.

Mrs. Eve C. Mohler, wife of Mr. Samuel Mohler, of Chambersburg, on Wednesday evening last, while engaged in some work in the cellar, ruptured a blood vessel leading from the heart. She survived until 10 o'clock on Thursday, a degree as to cause her death in five minutes after it happened.

Mr. Michael Greenawalt, an aged citizen of Chambersburg, died suddenly on Monday last. He had been at the Bank attending to some business, and on his return home complained of great heat. He laid down, and in the course of an hour was discovered by his family going into the room in which he was lying discovered that he was dead. It is supposed he died from apoplexy. Mr. Gal was more generally known by the name of Moses.

The Lehigh Valley News gives the following particulars of a murder by a woman in Easton, on Thursday evening: A young man named Wm. Elstree has been living with a certain so called "Hattie" for several years, indeed it was supposed that they were married. As usual, among such characters, their lives were not at all peaceable, and frequently Elstree came to where they resided, in one of the low alleys in West Ward, and, as she says, commenced abusing and beating her. He left shortly afterward and went down town, when she went to a neighbor's, and, borrowing a butcher's knife, went in search of him. Finding George's saloon, at the corner of Northampton and Fifth streets, where he again beat her, and she plunged the knife into his breast, killing him instantly. After committing the murder she fled, but was followed by officer Reich, and arrested and taken to jail.

Prof. J. W. Westlake, formerly senior editor of the Indiana *Register*, has been elected Professor of Rhetoric and Belles Lettres, in the Central High school, Baltimore, Md., at the snug salary of $1800 a year.

A Mr. Smith lost his pocket-book at Allentown, a day or two since, containing $17,000. He became frantic with terror at the immensity of his loss, as there was no marks on the money by which it could be identified. In the midst of his grief, the pocket-book, undisturbed of its contents, was restored to Mr. S. by a young man named Yeskle, who had found it.

The Harrisburg *Telegraph* of Wednesday says: A woman named Mrs. Tennyson, of perhaps that years of age, and residing on William street, in this city, committed suicide, yesterday, by taking a large quantity of laudanum. She died within a few hours after taking the drug. The cause of the suicide is said to have been a love affair in which a daughter of Mrs. Tennyson was concerned. An inquest was held yesterday afternoon, and a verdict rendered in accordance with the facts.

CIVIL RIGHTS CASE IN BALTIMORE.—Justice Thomas Hopewood, of Pitnee Fredericktown, Calvert county, Maryland, has been recognizance, in the sum of one thousand dollars, to answer the charge of refusing to take the testimony of a negro against a white man. It appears that a colored man named Wilson, a constable, while engaged in the very act of religious devotion was assaulted by no less than twelve villains, who chased him for some distance and fired eight shots at him, wounding him in the hip. He fired in return and killed one of the leaders. For this he was arrested, charged with murder, and lodged in jail. Shannon desired to file a complaint against his accusers for first interfering with him, but the Justice denied him the privilege, and refused to take his testimony.

SECOND EDITION.

4 O'CLOCK A. M.

BY THE CABLE.

The President's Message to Queen Victoria.

Celebration at Valentia, Ireland.

BANQUET ON THE GREAT EASTERN

The Latest Market Reports.

U. S. FIVE-TWENTIES, 68 1-2.

HEART'S CONTENT, July 31.—The President's message to the Queen, containing seventy-seven words, passed through the Atlantic cable in eleven minutes, and was delivered to the Queen almost immediately. The Great Eastern is now firing a salute in honor thereof.

A celebration in honor of the successful laying of the cable is being held at Valentia, Ireland, this afternoon.

The Albany and Terrible leave here tomorrow morning for the spot where the cable of last year was lost. The Great Eastern and Medway will follow in about one week.

A grand banquet came off last night, on board the Great Eastern, Capt. Anderson presiding. One hundred guests were present, including the officers of the cable fleet, Cyrus W. Field, M. Canning, Prof. Thompson, Mr. Gooch, M. P., Professor Philough by Smith, Prof. Coltell, Captains Halpin, Moriarty, Prowse, Balt, Hamilton, Heirtage, Harris, J. C. Dean, George W. Dean, of the United States Coast Survey, B. Smith, Hon. S. J. Pinset, of the Legislative Council of Newfoundland, and the Hon. Mr. Wyatt. Speeches of congratulation were made.

HEART'S CONTENT, August 2, 11 A. M., via Aspy Bay, August 3.—To the Associated Press, New York: We are now receiving messages through the Atlantic Cable, at the rate of over twelve and a half words per minute. All the electricians are delighted with the perfectly distinct character of signals through the cable.

CYRUS W. FIELDS.

LONDON, Wednesday, August 1.—Consols closed at 88¾ for money. United States five-twenties 68¾.

LIVERPOOL, August 1.—The cotton market to-day has ruled steady; sales of ten thousand bales.

SENSATION.

Philadelphia Convention to be Mobbed.

Re-Enactment of the New Orleans Riot Said to be Threatened

The Wish Father to the Thought.

NEW YORK, August 2.—The Philadelphia *Age* of this morning has a double leaded editorial, calling attention to certain outgivings in the radical press, that the Philadelphia Union Convention is to be mobbed out of the city by returned soldiers, firemen, &c., as an offset to the mobbing by the bogus negro suffrage convention at New Orleans. Should such an outrage be attempted, says the *Age*, in the event of the contingency referred to, the municipal arm would be unhesitatingly raised to protect the people in their rights, and that failing, the larger power of the General Government would be called upon. Should that be powerless, the last resort of freemen will be there.

THE SITUATION IN EUROPE.

Singular Change in the Attitudes of European Powers—Napoleon's Somersault—Excuses Presented by the Offer of Venetia to France.

NEW YORK, August 2.—The *Times'* London letter says of the attitude of the European potentates: The action question is, will Austria consent to resign all power, all right, in Germany, and leave Prussia the supreme controller of both, minus Holstein? Austria says no. Prussia says no. Russia will have peace with an Empire of thirty-three millions of people. If she will not consent, Prussia will endeavor to excite a revolt in Hungary, and will do her worst to crush Austria. Such is the position of affairs. The Emperor of France, a few weeks ago, insulted upon Austria being maintained as a German Power. Now, he appears to have renounced that part of his programme, and urges Austria to accept the cession of Venetia as an end of the matter. Austria, Germany, Prussia, France and Italy, but there is something concealed. The Emperor is not ready to intervene, and he may have been converted, by the needle gun, to the Prussian policy. Russia, also, which a few weeks ago was ready to fight for Austria, now has become friendly to Prussia, and last night, in the British House of Commons, there was a regular glorification of Count Bismarck, and the success of the Prussian army. The only friend of Austria in the House of Commons was Sir George Bowyer. Three months ago there was scarcely one to take the side of Prussia. The Imperial mediator is not ready to act. No doubt, the needle gun was the first reason, and the second is that Austria has been beaten in the second. Russia seems to have taken offense at the offer of Venetia to France.

FROM MADISON, WIS.

Keeping of Johnsonians—One of the Delegates Objects to Keeping Company with Vallandigham.

MADISON, WIS., August 1.—The Johnsonians met to-day to elect delegates to the Philadelphia Convention. The following delegates at large were elected: J. R. Doolittle, A. W. Randall, and G. M. Robinson. The usual number of District delegates were also chosen. Some excitement was caused by the election of one of the newly elected delegates, who declared himself opposed to sitting in conclave with such men as Vallandigham and Pendleton. After an exciting discussion the name of the delegate was withdrawn from the list, declaring in favor of the administration of the President and his policy were adopted.

To-night the mails just received bring addressed by Senator Doolittle and others.

FROM PHILADELPHIA,

Attempted Murder—An Ex-Alderman Killed.

PHILADELPHIA August 2.—An attempt was made about twelve o'clock last night, to kill a barber named Hall, at his residence at the corner of Fifth and Gaskill streets, by two negroes, whose they were employed by his wife, who promised them $800 for the job. The negroes entered Hall's house and concealed themselves in the cellar. Hassles for help brought him speedy assistance. He was severely cut in the head.

Ex-Alderman James L. Harmer was killed last night in a tavern in the lower part of the city, in a quarrel arising from a political discussion.

A week or ten days since a forged check for $150,000 was paid at the First National Bank. To-day the forger was captured at the depot, on his way to Canada. Nearly the whole amount of plunder in 5 20 bonds. He had in the interval married a wife in Baltimore, and came thus far on his bridal tour.

FROM FORTRESS MONROE.

Interview Between O'Connor and Jeff. Davis.

FORTRESS MONROE, August 2.—Mr. O'Connor went North this evening on the steamer George Leary, having brought to an end his protracted interview with Davis. From the moment of his arrival here three days ago, he has remained constantly insulated in fortress, closely engaged with his client. From the length of the visit and the sudden manner in which it was made, it is believed that it was mainly or entirely taken up in the recent report of the Judiciary Committee to Congress, and the urgent necessity thereby created to decide upon a plan of defense in view of the approaching trial.

FROM ST. PAUL, MINN.

Democratic Convention—Delegates to the Philadelphia Convention.

ST. PAUL, Minn., August 1.—The Democratic Convention to elect delegates to the Philadelphia National Union Convention, met here today, and elected the following delegates at large: Daniel S. Norton, S. Steele, H. M. Rice, and S. J. Gabraith. Resolutions in support of the President and favoring the immediate admission of the rebel States were adopted, and the Convention adjourned *sine die*.

Democratic Nominee for Congress in the Ninth Ohio District.

CLEVELAND, O., August 2.—Thomas P. Finnefrock, of Sandusky county, was nominated by the Democratic convention to-day, for Congress, from the Ninth District.

HIGHLY INTERESTING.

Runaway French Bank Officer Captured—Riot among Soldiers at Fort Schuyler—National Sailors' Home at Quincy, Massachusetts—Death of Paymaster Pangborn—Messages by the Cable—Celebration by Colored Citizens.

NEW YORK, August 2.

RUNAWAY CAPTURED.

Lamirande, the runaway cashier of the Bank of Poitiers, France, has been arrested in Canada.

SAILORS' NATIONAL HOME.

A Boston dispatch says: The Sailors' National Home, in Quincy, Mass., was dedicated y

The Daily Commercial

FRIDAY, AUGUST 3, 1866.

REPUBLICAN UNION NOMINEE FOR GOVERNOR,

JOHN W. GEARY.

UNION COUNTY NOMINATIONS.

FOR SHERIFF:
SAMUEL B. CLULEY.

FOR CLERK OF QUARTER SESSIONS
JOHN G. BROWN.

FOR CLERK OF ORPHANS' COURT:
ALEX. HILANDS.

FOR RECORDER:
HENRY SNIVELY.

FOR REGISTRAR:
JOSEPH H. GRAY.

FOR COMMISSIONER:
GEORGE HAMILTON.

FOR DIRECTOR OF THE POOR
JOHN F. DRAVO.

FOR ASSEMBLY:
SAMUEL CHADWICK,
R. A. COLVILLE,
GEORGE Y. McKEE,
GEORGE WILSON,
WILLIAM PETERS,
JOHN P. GLASS.

NEW ORLEANS AND PHILADELPHIA.

Louisiana is one of President JOHNSON's eleven beauties—A State in every respect the equal of any other, where liberty of speech, security of person and property, were as completely insured as in any part of the country—a State as worthy of representation in Congress and participation in the affairs of the Government as any other. The scenes in New Orleans the present week are a commentary on all this sort of thing that will be hard to answer. It is evident that the dominant spirit in the New Orleans massacre was precisely the same as was manifested throughout the rebellion, more especially in Libby Prison, at Salisbury, at Andersonville, at Fort Pillow and other places, where our soldiers were starved and negroes murdered, solely because of their Unionism and love of freedom.

It is not necessary to descend to all the particulars or examine deeply to find this out. It was for the time being the revival of the rebellion—only the Federal Government under false guidance—as in the early days of the rebellion—gave it tacit support.

These scenes are bloody arguments. The men who were mobbed and murdered, were guilty of no crime—they contemplated none—and if the Convention was an illegal body and without force—nevertheless as an assemblage of the people it had a right to meet, and every member thereof was entitled to protection by the authorities, who instead hunted him down. They were anti-slavery Union men—and this was their sole offense. Says an account:

"In the next ward, at the same hospital, I spoke with S. S. Fish, a brother of the conventioner, who, as I dispatched yesterday, was wounded and imprisoned. This fine young man is a lawyer, and took a theme with the Declaration of Independence at the Union celebration on the Fourth. He has three shot wounds, in the head, left arm and back, in which the balls still lodge; beside, he has several ugly bruises. The following is his own account:

"After Rev. Mr. Horton had been shot while showing a flag of truce and proffering surrender, I made my way out of the door to the landing at the head of the stairs, where I met a young man in citizen's dress, armed with a rifle, whom I asked if we could not surrender. He replied, 'No, we intend to kill you all,' and then he raised his club to strike me. I rushed aside to a policeman who stood near the stairs, and begged him to take me prisoner, that my life might be saved. He made no reply that I remember of, but pushed me from the landing and forced me to descend the stairs alone. At the bottom, I was encountered by two citizens, who attacked me with clubs. I broke from them, ran to a policeman on the pavement and begged him to protect me. He knocked me down with his revolver. I, rising, much stunned but conscious, ran toward another policeman whom I saw in the center of the street, calling on him to save me. He replied by raising his revolver and taking deliberate aim at me, but which of my wounds he gave me I cannot tell, as I fell to the ground for a moment, senseless. The next I remember I was between two policemen, who took me through Common, Carondelet and Lafayette streets to prison. All along Common and Carondelet streets respectably dressed, apparently business men, came out of their stores, and, shaking their fists, would cried 'Kill him! the d—d Yankee—white nigger!' I was kept in a cell for some time, laid on a plank, unable to get release on bail, till Judge Hart came and had me removed to the parlor above, and from there to here."

It would be unjust, no doubt, to assert that all in New Orleans that are for and will be represented in the Philadelphia Convention applaud the murderous mobbing of the Convention and the shooting of the negroes,—but it would be entirely just to say that every man engaged in the massacre is warmly for that Convention and has great expectations concerning it. That this is strictly true is proved by the following card of General HERRON, formerly of Pittsburgh, who had been appointed a delegate to Philadelphia:

NEW ORLEANS, July 31.

"Colonel H. D. Ogden, Chairman Democratic Central Committee:

DEAR SIR—After the scenes of yesterday, which I witnessed, I must respectfully decline acting as a member of the delegation appointed by your committee to attend the Philadelphia Convention. I believe the fate of the State to be settled by yesterday's action, and any attempt to help matters just now would, in my opinion, be useless.

"Respectfully, F. J. HERRON."

Other delegates, taking the same view of the subject, have also resigned. The action of General HERRON will be applauded, more especially here, where his services in behalf of the Union are so highly appreciated.

As the inevitable consequence of such proceedings Union men will withdraw from the Philadelphia movement—not in New Orleans only, but everywhere, —for although the proof is in New Orleans, it is of equal interest in every part of the land.

THE OCEAN TELEGRAPH—COST OF USING IT.

The rates of charges for messages sent over the ocean telegraph, are justly regarded as extortionate. The capital of the company is $4,000,000, and the receipts for the first year, under the present scale, are estimated at $3,000,000. The theory of the managers appears to be the cable will not last long, and that they must get their money back as quickly as possible. Even in this view of the case, it is questionable whether the scale adopted will best serve the purpose. There is such a thing as grasping for so much that but little will be obtained, and it looks as though the cable managers had approached very nearly to that point. Five dollars a word, including the address and signature, at once places the cable beyond the means of everybody but the heaviest business firms and richest institutions. The idea of popular use is at once destroyed. While, for the time being, this system may suit the purpose, it will do more,—it will protect dissatisfaction and surely stimulate competition. It will lead to the laying of other cables, and at a diminished cost. Costing less, they can be worked cheaper, and yet make more money for the owners. Besides, the Overland Telegraph through Russia will be completed before many months have elapsed. The cable company should remember there is such a thing as public sympathy, which may be turned away from them to such an extent that a competing line will enjoy a great advantage. The entire press of the country is likely to be turned against the present management—and it need not be told how great would be its power if it should be exerted in behalf of the rival route or another cable.

What has been learned through the persistent endeavors of the present cable company, belongs not to them alone. Others may, and probably will, take advantage of it; and that many months will not go by without another company being organized, possessed of all the advantages conferred by experience and science, stimulated by present success, is by no means a strained presumption. It would seem that, in view of all the considerations which attach to the subject, the course the cable managers should pursue is too plainly indicated to be disregarded.

SMOKE CAN BE CONSUMED!

We have made arrangements with Prof. S. HARRIES DADDOW, of Pottsville, Pa., the author of "Coal, Iron and Oil; or, the Practical American Miner,"—to-day noticed in this paper,—for the publication of a series of papers on the "ECONOMICAL COMBUSTION OF BITUMINOUS COAL," considered both scientifically and practically.

We believe the economical combustion of smoke to be practical and available, and that much more heat can and may be obtained from the gases which mineral coal produce than from the coal direct. Because, no matter how it may be consumed, direct combustion cannot be complete combustion—half its value must be dissipated in smoke and gas, which cannot be utilized by any process now in use or likely to come into use. A new principle of combustion will be given in the papers which we shall present on this subject, by which we shall prevent the possible to consume mean—of which it is possible to consume all our smoke, and not only rid ourselves all our smoke, and not only rid ourselves of a great nuisance but obtain much more caloric from the same amount of coal now used. In a word, the writer proposes to show how smoke may be consumed and how it may be utilized—how we may abate a nuisance and obtain a benefit. This may not be accomplished in a day or a year, but commencing on the proper principle we think it both possible and probable.

BISHOP ELLIOT.

Bishop ELLIOT, of Georgia, may be a very good prelate of the Episcopal Church, adapted to the region of Georgia. Knowing but little of his religious character of late, on this point we will not undertake to speak with any degree of confidence. But as to his politics we are very confident, and can say unhesitatingly, whatever may be his religious character and his standing as a Bishop, his standing as a supporter of the institution of slavery is beyond dispute. He evidently belongs to the Bishop HOPKINS school. On a recent occasion he said he "regretted the abolition of slavery," solely and exclusively "because he sincerely believed it to be the greatest calamity that could have befallen the negro race," and he was so despairing as to declare he "saw no future for them in this country." The Bishop is so full and explicit on this point that we quote his language:

"Avarice, and cupidity, and interest, will do for their institution what they have always done for an unprotected, inferior race. Poverty, disease, intemperance will follow in their train and do the rest. I say these things from no ill-feeling against the race, for God is my witness. I have loved them, and do love them, and have labored for them all my life; but because, at this moment, I think it my duty to put these opinions on record, that the past may be vindicated, and the future take none by surprise."

THE SOLDIERS' CONVENTION.

A Soldiers' Convention, in support of the Union, is a natural, respectable and pleasing thing. But a Soldiers' Convention, in behalf of the party that denounced soldiers as hirelings, marauders and murderers, cannot be ranked among psychological curiosities. When the call for the Convention was issued, it struck us as such an insult to the brave men whom the Copperhead press had habitually libelled, that we compared the list of names appended to it with the Adjutant General's Report, and with some other documents. The result of the comparison was not particularly complimentary to those who resigned their commissions and gave up soldering in the first year of the war. That those who shrank from field service, and sickened at the smell of gunpowder, should sit lightly with General GEARY, and feel their hearts warming towards the pacific Mr. CLYMER, is not surprising. Their taste for war was more than satisfied when they smelled the battle *from afar*.

That some good soldiers and patriotic men may be deluded into this movement is not at all unlikely. And it is easy to discover how fondness for conspicuity and distant hopes of office may lead some to go into it. But after all, if they were true to the service of the country as soldiers, their present position, where they are sure to have all the bounty-jumpers, stragglers and deserters for their comrades, is not the one that they should occupy. Every good soldier will blush to see them in it. If they were merely mercenaries, and served for their pay, that alters the case.

NEW PUBLICATIONS.

MEDICAL RECOLLECTIONS of the Army of the Potomac. By Jonathan Letterman, M. D., late Surgeon U. S. A. New York: D. Appleton & Co. 1866. 8vo. New York: D. Appleton & Co. 1866.

This is a book replete with interest to the general reader, whether it is viewed as a professional treatise or as a historic narrative. It gives the author's plans and orders for the medical department of the service, from the sad days of HARRISON's Landing experience, July, 1862, to January, 1864, embracing a view of the diseases of the army, and their treatment; of regimental, field and general hospitals; of the ambulance system; of sanitary regulations in camps, and of the diet and clothing of soldiers.

Our country, even to its most obscure rural districts, has been made familiar with the sickness and wounds and sufferings of soldiers during the last four years. This volume will show that there has been the number of sick and wounded, the provision made for their care and treatment has rarely been inadequate to their necessities, and that the skill of the medical profession has been judiciously and liberally applied to the most effective and unobjectionable in soldier life. It will also show that field hospitals, during and after battle, are not places of confused and almost indiscriminate surgical operations on the wounded, but of orderly, systematic and precise treatment, under officers detailed by name to their several duties.

Besides the account of hospital treatment of the wounded, Dr. LETTERMAN gives much information of the mode of transportation for them, both from the field to the field hospital, and thence to general hospitals. Tabular statements are given of the number of wounded in the difficult corps, at the great and disastrous battle of Fredericksburg, together with the location of the wounds and the character of the missile inflicting them. These statements show the comparative effectiveness of the cannon ball, the shell and the bullet, in wounding men, and place the first so far behind that it is a wonder it is not thrown out of use.

The volume is one which will be of great interest to the profession, and especially to those who have served in the ARMY OF THE POTOMAC. And, as we have said, intelligent general readers will find in it much to repay its perusal. It is for sale by DAVIS, CLARKE & CO.

For further particulars, see "PRESS CARPINGS, OR A HISTORY OF THE WORLD'S CORRESPONDENCE. By James Rees, Clerk in the Philadelphia Postoffice. 1 vol. 12 mo. Philadelphia: J. B. Lippincott & Co. 1866.

The title-page of this volume, a part of which we have given above, suggests the expectation that it is a book. This expectation will be realized on the perusal of them. There is a great compass taken by the writer, and information is given about the postal arrangements of all ages and all nations. With reference to controversy, he says, all the details of its administration are presented, together with the laws which prescribe and regulate them. The history of the institution from the days of the Colonies, in connection with union under political history, embracing names and the statistics of votes, from Continental times and the administration of Washington, to that of Lincoln. Besides this, there is an account of the revenues of this department, prices of postage at different periods, of the detection of frauds, of the influence of stamps, &c., &c. There are also many incidents, stories and directions given, making in the whole an interesting volume. It is for sale by H. MINER, Fifth street.

A PRIEF HISTORY OF POLITICAL PARTIES AND PARTY QUESTIONS, and the History of Political Parties, as I received it orally from the late Stephen A. Douglas, of Illinois. By J. Madison Cutts, Brevet Lieutenant Colonel, U. S. A. pp. 220, 8 vo. New York: D. Appleton & Company. 1866.

The little page gives a fair view of the general character, source and authority of this work. The contents were taken down in writing as uttered by the distinguished Senator, and were, of course, intended both by himself and his friend the writer, for the eye of the nation. Mr. Douglas's political opinions on the great topics of his times, are not unknown, having been fully and ably exhibited in his public speeches. But in this volume we have them in a different form, as entertained and expressed by him in private and social intercourse.

Among the topics embraced in these conversations, we mention the suspension of the writ of *habeas corpus*, in connection with the administration of General Jackson, The Executive Power touching appointments, and removals of officers, Slavery, The Missouri Compromise, The Wilmot Proviso, The Tariff, The Reciprocity Treaty, The Kansas-Nebraska bill, and the history connected with it, The Monroe Doctrine, The Pacific Railroad. There is also an interesting review of the origin, growth and changes of national parties, since the formation of the Constitution, with brief notices of prominent political characters. The volume is one to be read with the friends of the Honorable Senator, who, we doubt not, will have much satisfaction in perusing this resume of his political sentiments.

It is for sale by Davis, Clarke & Co., Wood street.

BRILLIANCY AND BRILLIANCY IN CHESS, a collection of games at this "Royal Pastime," &c., By Miron H. Hazeltine, Esq., Chess Editor of the New York *Clipper*, &c., pp. 220, 12 mo. New York: D. Appleton & Co. 1866.

This is not a treatise on the subject, but a collection, or rather two collections of problems, each exhibited on a board and accompanied by a statement of the moves in deciding it. The games thus given are those that have been played by the great distinguished friends of the "gentle pastime." The number of games or problems thus intelligibly represented to the eye, is about one hundred and fifty, embracing, of course, all the most interesting issues.

The volume is handsomely issued by the Publishers, and is for sale by Davis, Clark & Co., Wood street.

A REMARKABLE DETONATING METEOR.—Mr. W. D. Larne, of Crawford, England, furnishes an account of a meteor, about three times as bright as Venus, which recently appeared at the above place, and was seen likewise in other localities. When at an altitude of 10° due east, the meteor emerged like a fire ball from a Roman candle, of a blue color, about a quarter of the apparent diameter of the full moon in width, and drawing after it a trail of reddish-colored sparks, 2½° or 5° behind in length; as it passed overhead, the outpouring and falling behind of the matter forming the train became very distinctly visible. At Wimbledon, near London, where the meteor was seen by Mr. P. D. Penrose, it vanished suddenly, or at any rate very rapidly. Mr. Penrose heard at the time a loud report, like that of a cannon fired off at a distance of some miles; and there can be no doubt that this meteor was really a detonating fire ball.

Interesting Work on Coal, Iron and Oil.

COAL, IRON AND OIL; OR THE PRACTICAL AMERICAN MINER. By S. Harries Daddow, Practical Miner and Engineer of Mines. Published by B. Bannan, Pottsville, Pa. J. B. Lippencott & Co., Philadelphia, and for sale by Henry Miner, Nos. 71 and 73 Fifth street, Pittsburgh. Price $7.50.

This is a large and handsome book of eight hundred and eight royal octave pages, illustrated with two hundred and thirty engravings, numerous maps of our bituminous coal fields and a fine colored geological map of the Anthracite fields of this State, which alone is worth half the price of the book.

This is eminently a practical work, written in a plain, popular style, and comprehensible to the general reader. To those who seek information in regard to the mineral resources of our country it cannot fail to be interesting, while to those interested in coal, iron or oil, it is necessary.

The simple title of this book, however significant, does not convey any adequate idea of its contents, which are systematically arranged in successive order, and referred to in a copious index. The geology of our Continent is clearly illustrated by text and engravings, and a table of our lithological formations, with the New York and English equivalents, is given. This simple and plain illustration sheds a flood of light on our geology, and for the first time in our experience, presents a comparison of the rocks of our Continent with those of the English geologists.

This is followed by the geology of the carboniferous period, showing the place and condition of coal among the rocks, the origin and formation of coal and rock oil (petroleum), and the various theories of their creation.

But, after giving such theories as are commonly accepted, referring *mineral* coal to a vegetable origin, of the carboniferous period, many striking facts are cited against this theory, which, it appears, cannot be reconciled to all the coincidents, without the aid of miracle and phenomena; and a new theory in regard to the formation of oil and coal, is given. We have not the time to consider these scientific questions, but the arguments are plausible, and ingeniously put, and every coincident seems reconciled and accounted for by *natural processes*.

Rock oil is ascribed to the gases and vapors of the heated earth, the hydro-carbons of creative combustion, and mineral coal the result of its solidification. Thus, we have carbureted hydrogen, naptha, light petroleum, heavy petroleum, bitumen and coal, as the successive results of the hydro-carbon gases, which, by evaporation of the light hydrogen, becomes less volatile, more dense, and consequently more carbonaceous.

This is an interesting question, and worthy of consideration. It is scarcely possible to find a practical man, since the late developments of petroleum, who has not serious doubts in regard to the old and popular theories as to the formation of mineral coal.

But the consideration of these scientific problems does not impair the practical character of the work, as their consideration and discussion are entirely aside from the facts presented in the great body of the book.

We find a chapter on the "history and development of mineral coal" in England and Pennsylvania, and another on the "general distribution of coal throughout the explored or developed portions of the world; an extensive description of the Anthracite mines and regions of Pennsylvania; a brief, yet comprehensive description and illustration of the Bituminous fields, giving the coal seams, and the coal measures of both the anthracite and bituminous fields, will be found referred to as G. This identification displays a wonderful harmony and uniformity in the creations of nature, and demonstrates, beyond doubt, the contemporaneous existence of all our coal beds and great lithological formations.

Several chapters are devoted to the economy of mining coal, giving the best English systems of mining and ventilation, showing that while we waste from one third to one-half our coal, as a general rule, the English "win" all the coal except the pillars, and that, too, while we only mine from 300 to 400 tons of coal per head per annum, from above water level, the English mine from 500 to 900, from mines averaging 500 feet below water level.

We find a clear and interesting description of our great iron deposits considered under three heads; as the magnetic and other ores of the Azoic belt, from Georgia through Pennsylvania, New Jersey, New York and the great lakes, to the iron mountains of Missouri; the peroxides of the great lime stone belts, and the sedimentary ores of the coal measures.

In the chapter on "the elaborations of iron and steel," the history and development of our iron industries is given, from the earliest mention to modern times. The furnace and the blast furnace, and the improvements recently adopted for the production of iron, and the pneumatic or Bessemere process is described and illustrated, showing that, so far as a practical industry, well established and likely to overwhelm the old processes in the production of both wrought iron and steel.

Though the consideration of petroleum, or rock oil, receives attention in the early pages of the work, its consideration is left for the last chapter is devoted to its origin, formations and distribution, as part seven. This will be found highly instructive and interesting, as the whole question of the origin and formation of both coal and oil is involved in it, giving the difference between anthracite and bituminous coal, and the reasons why and how.

A copious apendix is added, giving the statistics of iron and steel, coal and petroleum, with a description of the anthracite mines of this State.

Such is a hasty and brief epitome of the contents of this really valuable and interesting work, which gives unmistakable evidence of great industry, care and unusual ability—the productions of great experience and immense labor. It is the only book which gives, in a readable compass, an adequate idea of the mineral resources, and the means of their practical development. We commend it, without hesitation, to every lover of his country, as a book which cannot fail to be both useful and instructive, and to lead to the promotion of national development and prosperity.

Public Park.

To the Editor of the Pittsburgh Commercial:

It gives me great pleasure to observe from the recent proceedings of the Common Council, of the 31st inst., that a joint committee has been appointed to select a location for a public park, and report the same to Councils—not reached by Select Council. I hope to hear at an early day that the Select Council have concurred, and let us keep that spell of fever from the city of Pittsburgh, until it is accomplished. It is said by some that we are not able at present; that we are in debt, &c. That may all be true, but if we wait until we are out of debt, we will never accomplish any great object to beautify and make our city attractive. We have the means if we can only be persuaded to think so. The amount it would take to purchase and beautify a public park would be small in comparison with the great wealth and resources of this city and county.

Judging from the numerous articles that have appeared, recently, in your valuable paper, and other cotemporaries of the city, and the action of our Councils, in many instances, it is evident that the great majority of the people are favorable to a public park. There is a difference of opinion as to where it should be located. I think it will be conceded, by all unless actuated by mercenary motives, that it ought to be located near the city, so as to be convenient of access, either by passenger cars, or not by carriage. There are many sites suggested. The point at the junction of the Monongahela and Allegheny Rivers; Dr. Gross's place near East Liberty; Mount Washington, which is not quite as high as Parnassus; E. P. Jones's place in Pitt township, and Yost Rauch's place in Pitt township, near the city. Would it not be well for the Committee appointed by the Councils to examine these several sites, with others, and see how they will do? But I must say, notwithstanding all that has been said about these localities, I cling to my first love, Mr. Rose's place. It is conveniently located, is well watered, is romantic, and susceptible of being beautiful to a high degree. Let our Committee examine it. I trust the Committee will act promptly and with energy in this matter, as we have but few attractions.

Parks have usually been under the supervision of the municipal authorities of cities, though in some cases patriotic and philanthropic persons have made donations to cities, of tracts of land for public parks. Public parks are of ancient origin. Wherever education and refinement prevailed to any extent we find places of this kind near cities. In the suburbs of Athens, in the pure times of Greece for philosophy, education and refinement, we find public parks or groves. The Academia, a sacred enclosure at Athens, dedicated to Apollo; was ornamented with fountains, spacious alleys and gorgeous buildings. It was the usual place of exercise for the Athenian youths who received instruction in military discipline. It was also visited by philosophers and those addicted to retirement and study, and was more especially the favorite walk of Aristotle and his followers. It was here he gave lessons to his classes in philosophy, rhetoric and other branches, and the locations of the Strand and Hyde Park, in London, which is unparalleled in the world, the Champs Elysees, Paris, London of America, has her Central Park, which vies with Hyde Park for magnificence and grandeur. Philadelphia has her public parks, which are the pride of the Quaker city. But, in Pittsburgh, we have two parks that were handed to us, highly ornamented by nature in all her beauty and loveliness; but alas, they have one after another been hewn down to give way to the growth of our city. If some one of these old forests, with their giant oaks, that I remember well in my boyish days, had been preserved by our forefathers for a public park, they would now be of priceless value.

It may be a weakness in me, but I love my native hills, and our smoky city. They are all precious to me. They may be called rough, dirty and smoky, but with all their faults, I love them still. They are known, my native hills, and nothing is as humiliating as to know we are not keeping pace with other cities of less import. We want the park for the honor and the pride of our native city, and for the happiness of our people. If a stranger comes among us we have not a pleasant spot to take him to to while away a leisure hour. We can take him to our work shops, but we have no pleasant walks for the former where men toils from day to day until life's end, and the latter his final resting place. No Paradise but seem to make life happy and pleasant. Cuilion is a virtue, but in this matter, while we would advise caution, we would like to see the committee appointed by the Councils act promptly, and with such energy and earnestness as the case merits. If it is thought, after examination, to be too great an undertaking for the people, let the question of park or no park be submitted to the people, and my word for it, they will decide almost unanimously in favor of the park. RURAL.

UNFOUNDED.—The statement that the Secretary of the Treasury has decided that he has no authority, under the law equalizing soldiers' and sailors' bounties, to provide money for their payment, is untrue. In reply to a note addressed to him on the subject, the Secretary says the matter has not been considered. The report that the Second Comptroller has declared that the second section of the bill granting fifty dollars bounty for two years men, is inoperative, is also false.

PERSONAL.

—Katharine Luther, the last descendant of Martin Luther, died recently in France.

—A lady named Miss Mary Armstrong, who was stolen when six years old, in 1845, from her relatives in New York, has been restored to them after a long and patient search. No particulars are given to the publics as to who carried the child away, or where the last twenty years had been spent.

—One can imagine how the fat, long-bodied, short-legged Russell, the correspondent of the London *Times*, must have suffered in the Austrian campaign. He writes to the London *Times* that he is not only forbidden to give detailed accounts of Benedek's movements, but that he has been once or twice on the verge of starvation, having nothing to eat or drink except beer, that he has been badly bitten by vermin in filthy village taverns, and that his scalp has been cut open by a swinging hook pended from the roof of a cart in which he fled with the Austrian army.

—Commodore Vanderbilt sometimes does a good thing. Recently he purchased a $2,500 gelding of a respectable young man in New York, whose circumstances were very moderate. Being highly gratified with the purchase he gave the seller a "corner" in Harlem Railroad stock, and the young man realized $60,000, upon which he has retired.

—The recent marriage of the Queen's daughter, the Princess Helena, has given rise to much talk and gossip about the Court, and has caused great indignation among the people. Her husband, Prince Christian, is stated to be forty-two years of age, while she is scarcely turned twenty, and he is so unfortunate as to have another wife living, a German countess, with whom he contracted a morganatic marriage many years ago, and by whom he has had a large family.

—Chief Baron Pollock, now over eighty years old, has been removed from the English bench by the new ministry. It is said that, latterly, finding the labors of watching a case too much for him, he has given his decision according to the result of a game at cards, played while going to his residence in a railway train, himself representing one party and his opponent the other.

—The New York *Journal of Commerce* facetiates three Atlantic cable shareholders who have so long been engaged in "paying out" upon the gratifying fact that the cable is at last "paid out," but by no means "played out," and the *Evening Post* undertakes to know what more are the directors of the cable company can ask, now that they have arrived at their "Heart's Content."

—Thomas Ball, the Boston artist, who is passing the summer months in Florence, has just completed his bust of the late Rev. Thomas Starr King for the Hollis street Society, in Boston. Mr. Ball is at present at work upon his statue of Edwin Forrest, for which he has happily procured a fine block of marble.

—On his return from Atlantic City to Philadelphia, on the 26th ult., Governor Curtin's car was attached to the Short Line Club, composed of the Keystone Base Ball Club, members of Philadelphia, who sang several choice solos, with choruses, as a compliment to him. Governor Curtin kindly acknowledged it.

—Fashion's sway is unlimited at Cape May this season, and fun and frolic, song and dance, mirth and music, reign supreme at the city by the sea. Even open rebellion is found among the ranks. Then the rude breakers take preceding over for a short time, and every lady is a Meg Merrilies, and every gent is a "Don't you want to buy a dog" specimen of humanity.

—Hon. James Riddle, of Delaware, who, it is reported, will be the next Union candidate for Governor of that State, is the central figure of a distinguished and fashionable circle at Cape May.

—Francis I. A. Boole, late City Inspector of New York, and a Democratic politician of considerable local notoriety, has become insane. Strong efforts have been adopted to prevent self-destruction.

—The Raleigh (N. C.) *Standard* says that the portrait of Washington which hung in the main room of the College at Trinity, in that State, was removed a few days ago, and a picture of Jeff. Davis put in its place.

—The New York *Expositor* says that Maddox, Democrat, the fashionable authority, is likewise a philanthropist. She began life in the humble way. With a pair of scissors and a piece of paper, she actually began to cut her way into renown. She has now the largest establishment of the kind on the continent. She employs nearly two hundred persons; yet she has never made any distinction between white and black.

—Harry Sanderson, the young American pianist, and Fred Seward, a New York *Herald* reporter, have arrived in Paris, the latter to collect his musical talent, and the latter to enter upon a new journalistic tour—that of "special correspondent."

—Potter Palmer, the dry goods merchant, formerly of Chicago, now of New York city, drives a span of horses which cost $5,000. He has a stable and Newport this season; Mr. Palmer's turnout cost over $9,000, of which the four horses cost $5,500; the high phaeton $2,500, and the gold mounted harness about $1,000.

—The editor of the *National Washington Republican* says: "We have heard it stated that in an article upon the success of an Atlantic cable, a few years ago, in which we had alluded unchivalrously to the fact that only three cables were in use, Mr. Peabody was the only gentleman who had the gallantry to call attention to the omission. Whether this be true or not, we cannot say, but we do know that we owe him a debt of gratitude for his courtesy."

—The "Empress of Mexico," having wisely abandoned that country and returned to the more congenial climate of Europe, the official organ of Maximilian announces, as an explanation of a departure which fully explains itself, that her return is to be the initiatory step in the pacification of Mexico, and arrange several international affairs."

—The three invasions of cholera in England were marked by a very much increased fatality. Then Pittsburgh is proverbially safe. The new Board of Health will see to that.

—Artemus Ward, (C. F. Browne) now in London, will not commence his entertainments before September.

—One of the most appreciative tributes to the memory of Abraham Lincoln, comes in the shape of a poem, by Ethel Lynn, which appeared in the Leisure Hour, now published in London, by the Rev. Thomas Miller. It was printed in pamphlet at Leigh, and will be served to be better known in this country than it is.

—Frederick Hudson, the well known journalist of New York city, is engaged in writing a history of the Associated Press, which will be looked for with interest.

—United States Senator Ross, of Kansas, is only thirty-seven years of age. When a boy in his native State, Illinois, he was a page in the Legislature, and afterwards a printer. His brother, Orville, Mercer, a democratic paper published by his brother.

—Dr. Joseph Toner, a well known London physician, died recently a martyr to medical science. He had been prosecuting his experiments by inhaling a combination of chloroform and prussic acid.

GENERAL INTELLIGENCE.

Congress having adjourned, the exact day for the Douglas Monument ceremonies at Chicago, will be now fixed with the approval of the President, in accordance with an understanding had between the Committee of Arrangements and Mr. Johnson some weeks ago. It is believed that Thursday, the 30th day of August, will be the day selected for the ceremonies.

Secretary Browning has received from a gentleman in New Jersey, samples of paper manufactured from sedge grass, a grass which grows in the marshes of New Jersey in great profusion. It is estimated that it can be manufactured for twenty per cent. less than any variety now in use, and this circumstance alone renders the discovery of great importance to the interests of the country.

It is reported that the success of the Harvard College Memorial Hall undertaking has been rendered certain. The total available funds amount to $253,000, and only $27,000 were required, which the friends of the College will no doubt raise.

A locomotive attached to a passenger train on the Hudson River Railway, has been run from Albany to Peekskie to New York city, a distance of nearly eighty miles, using nothing but peat to generate steam. Four thousand three hundred pounds carried the train over forty-three miles of the route. A proportionate quantity was used on the balance of the distance.

No less than twelve Methodist camp meetings are to be held in Massachusetts during the present month.

One of the best attended places in Saratoga this season is John Morrissey's "banking-house," which is the latest expansion for gambling-hells. Immense sums of money have been staked, and one politician and newspaper speculator is reported to be $60,000 behind hand. The "bank" cleared $150,000 in a single week. Stakes of $10,000 on the turning of a single card are not uncommon.

The New York *World* says its reporter has assured himself that in that city there are 150 whisky stills kept in constant operation, which supply, on an average, 7, 00 barrels daily, and duty is not paid on more than 500 barrels, if upon so much. So the Government is swindled out of $14,000 daily, or nearly $5,000,000 annually.

The Philadelphia Academy of Music is undergoing the cleaning, improving and renovating process. New footlights are to be introduced, seats newly upholstered, lobb ies and stairways remated, etc. The balcony boxes have been altered so as to add another row of seats. The doorways and walls of the lobbies have been painted in imitation of Scagliola marble and ceilings handsomely frescoed. Three additional plugs and two hundred feet of hose have been added to those already in the building.

The Wigwam for the Philadelphia Convention is being erected at the intersection of Twentieth street and Girard avenue. It will have a capacity for accommodating ten thousand persons.

General Santa Anna's counsel has commenced an action in the New York Supreme Court, against Baez and Dario Mazuera, to recover the sum of $60,000, being in part for money and securities obtained from the General by the defendants in connection with the purchase of the steamer Georgia, which brought the General and his staff from St. Thomas to New York. The General alleges that he bought the steamer of the defendants; has never been able to secure a title to her, nor to recover all the securities left in the hands of the men pretending to own her.

The assassination of a New York merchant by a South Carolina clergyman, whose wife the merchant ruined two years ago, was prevented at the New York Hotel, in that city, on the 28th, by the chief of the Metropolitan Detective force, who accidentally got wind of the clergyman's design.

Heavy Cincinnati Merchants.

From the returns to the Internal Revenue Collectors in Cincinnati, we learn that the following merchants of that city have sales of at least one million dollars worth of goods per annum: Anton, Clark & Co., $1,000,000; Goodall, Hull & Roy, $3,200,000; R. M. Bishop & Co., $3,750,000; Brown, Butler & Co., $1,364,000; T. R. Biggs & Co., $1,163,000; Chambers, Stevens & Co., $2,557,000; Davidson, Tyler & Co., $1,000,000; Dubois, & Angier, $1,000,000; Foster Brothers, $1,125,000; Gibson, Earry & Co., $1,400,000; Wm. Glenn, & Sons, $1,061,000; Gibson, D. Vis & Co., $2,768,000; L. C. Hopkins & Co., $1,250,000; Heidelbach, Lasongood & Co., $1,043,000; Hanks & Porter, $1,019,000; J. G. Hille & Co., $1,120,000; Robert Mayer & Co., $2,982,000; Pearce, Tuttle & Hutton, $2,000,000; R. M. Pomeroy & Co., $1,257,000; Perry, Gould & Co., $2,800,000; Rich, Bros. & Co., $1,500,000; Louis Stix & Co., $1,416,000; J. J. Steven & Son, $1,239,; Hill, Stadler Bros & Co., $1,000,000; John Shillito & Co., $3,320,000; Shaw, Barbour & Co., $1,250,000; Tweed & Andrews, $1,850,000; Tweed & Sibley, $1,000,000; John Wyman & Co., $1,200,000.

NEW RAILWAY SIGNAL.—A new plan of railway signalling has been adopted in Paris. The main features of the plan are the placing of cast iron boxes at intervals of one kilometre high, at intervals, along a railway, varying from two hundred and fifty to five thousand yards. In the interior of each box is a simple electric apparatus, which communicates with an external steel arm placed horizontally on the top of the box, and projected towards the side line of the railway along which the trains pass. Projecting from the frame work of the engine is a perpendicular arm, which is connected by means of a rod and lever with the engine whistle. The engine advances along the railway, and, coming to (say) box No. 1, the horizontal arm at the top of it and the perpendicular arm on the train meet on the same line, but there being no intendment, the train advances as if the arms did not come in contact. As soon as the train has cleared the box No. 1, its arm becomes rigid, and so it remains until the train has passed box No. 2, when by means of the electric current passing from box No. 2 to box No. 1, the latter becomes free. It, however, a second train comes up to box No. 1 before the first train has passed box No. 2, the arm on box No. 1, being rigid, creates a resistance to the arm on the frame work of the second engine, and the effect of this resistance is that the arm from the second engine acts at once on its engine whistle in a manner which gives instant notice to the driver and the other persons in charge of the train that there is a stoppage on the line within the limits of box No. 2. The same principle and mechanism apply to the intervals between all the other boxes throughout the line.

The *Medical Times and Gazette* says: "We wonder that travelers do not carry with them a little bottle of solution of permanganate of potass, a few drops of which would speedily purify any water. A friend of ours who has just returned from India tells us he has derived the greatest benefit from its employment. At stations where the water was turbid, and tasted and smelled of decayed organic matter, he found that the addition of a few drops of the solution of the permanganate made it, in a few minutes, as clear and sweet as spring water.

POLITICAL.

PENNSYLVANIA.

A. ROW, Esq., editor of the Indiana *Register*, declares that he cannot support the Lincoln ticket put in nomination by the Union party of Indiana and Westmoreland.

The Ebensburg *Alleghanian*, in an article on the United States Senatorial contest in this State, says: "A contemporary suggests the name of Henry C. Carey, and the suggestion is a good one. Pennsylvania and the country would profit more by his presence in the Senate than by the presence of any other of her sons."

The Somerset *Whig* says: We learn from the papers in the eastern portion of this district, that a fierce contest is being waged "in those parts" for the Copperhead congressional nomination, between Messrs. Coffroth and Sharpe. The leading Copperheads of Franklin county, have been swarming through Adams, begging expostulating, and threatening the township leaders on behalf of Sharpe, while Coffroth as soon as he was returned from the execs of congressional position at Washington, sped upon the wings of steam, to rally his hard pressed forces, and if possible retrieve the waning fortunes of the day. Meanwhile, as if afraid to trust the fate of their candidate in the hands of his neighbors, the friends of Sharpe in Franklin county took a sharp turn on Colfroth, by procuring his nomination by the county committee, in advance of the meeting of this county convention.

Nathaniel Elmaker, Jr., of Lancaster county, who is a candidate for State Senator, has written a card in which he avows himself a warm personal friend and political admirer of Hon. Thaddeus Stevens, and concludes: "Thaddeus Stevens to-day, in my opinion, the only man in the United States Senate who is not ashamed to own his colors. The manliness and chivalry of this place are in the vigor of manhood, and even the youngest will be found ready to follow Vice President, Dr. Black, and Professor Vose and Farrier, together with the tutor, Mr. Wyeth, cheerfully cast over the warm thanks of all friends of the institution. I understand that if Mr. Stevens is one of the trustees, on the meeting this week, to fill the chair of Applied Sciences, by the appointment of a professor who will take his place at the beginning of the next term. The popular President of the college, though residing at Catonsburg, exercises a wise control in this branch of the institution also; and I was pleased to see him present during a part of the examinations. I am pleased to learn that under his immediate supervision and labors, and the labors of the efficient professors, the Classical department of the college is in a prosperous and hopeful condition also. Success to both.

The inauguration of President Edwards took place here last April. The first annual commencement under his administration will be held at Catonsburg this week, at which time you will receive a particular history. That of next year will be held in Washington, and so on alternately. A united and vigorous support, and an enlarged endowment will, with the blessing of God, make the college worthy of its name, and of the expectations of the public

ALUMNUS.

LIG

The Daily Commercial

WATERING PLACE CHAT.

A LETTER FROM NEWPORT.

The People There--Who They Are, and What They are Doing.

From our Special Correspondent.
NEWPORT, Monday, July 30, 1866.

Here I am again, and there is no use in trying to make believe that the place is overcrowded or passionless gay, for it is neither the one nor the other. I don't know where the people are going to. They are not at Saratoga, nor Niagara, nor Trenton Falls, and the landlords generally droop their heads and walk disconsolate. The hotels are never dull nor dreary; their life is in the parlor, on the verandahs and about the grounds. Every hundred people in a house that can accommodate a thousand, make the dining room echo with clatter and buzz, the parlors gay and merry with song and dance, and the piazza comfortably crowded by promenaders and smokers, so that a casual visitor might think the good old days of fast and steady, dissipation and fashion, were with us again--but a casual visitor would be very much mistaken, We are hard up for a sensation. Even that rince of improvisers, George Francis Train, is unable to strike a ripple upon the placid surface of the Fort life, and despondency is fast settling upon his massive countenance.

Speaking of Train reminds me. It seems that he was born in Nebraska, and when he purchased a controlling share of the town of Omaha and made himself generally boss of that beautiful spot, Thing (which is native modesty and rural unfamiliarity restrained him from becoming a supplicating Senator from the northern State, and I shall not be surprised to hear his voice in the congressional *sanctum sanctorum*. George thinks elected Grant is in training for the next Presidency, and, shade of Washington, and regards this famous red-shirting, engine-holding business s'part of the programme. One thing is certain, Grant is indulged in the R. S. and T. H. habit longer than many a man who was a candidate, and better he does it with the inferred intention not, it has had its effect. The persistent urging of Col. Hillyer by Gen. Grant to a prominent appointment in New York, and the eager support given by certain partisans, hitherto friendly with Grant, to the bill creating him General, have started hereabouts the rumor that his friends have made a bargain exceedingly liberal in its results to him, and pretty heavy to the stockholders of this party of the second part, however this may be, certain gifts laiterers and other popular orators do not hesitate to speak of the "candidate," as they would never have done of the Lieutenant or of the full general.

The reader will understand that, of all

GOSSIPING PLACES,

ch little chatter-box towns as this are the ost notable. A pretty face, a noble mien, a fast rse, a well modeled yacht, a new steamer, a dexterity of any sort, human or name, receives tention here quicker and more minute than ywhere else, and the, chit-chat of the *salon* r the rest of the day or week is upon the latest rival or the last scandal. So Gen. Grant must ke his share with the rest of the world.

HORSE RATES

a horse mode of creating a sensation. I ance, I believe it is considered quite the thing partake now and then of a little equine reshment, but so far as I know, certainly so as to my personal experience is concerned, ewport has taken the lead in this country, d to her must attach the merit of first seizing e horse by the mane, and of discovering the ments of a satisfactory dinner on his carse. Last Saturday night, a butcher, a banker, awyer, a commercial traveler, a journalist, themselves about a mahogany table with intention of testing that which the banker ore was good--the quality of horse flesh as al. The meat was cooked as steaks, as ribs, hash, as roast, and was voted tender, juicy, delightful. No suspicion of horse would ve entered the brain of any one there had it been put there. The chief objection to this st of fare in this country is the expense, rses may be tender and they are scarce, it didn't do to sacrifice the noblest of animals present prices. Jerome Bonaparte, for instance, ld hardly sell his last $5,000 purchase at 25 its per pound, and one wouldn't care to ir for their very soft and juicy muscles, ugh well calculated to work their bony gers are not as soft and tender as those of avenue missionary or a fat young lamb. But pite the pecuniary embarrassments, which, the way, always stare everybody in the e, we may as well admit that horse flesh, as is very good diet, and so far as our limopportunity of judging would permit we cluded that it is digestible and nutritious, s tainted and the banker prove giving a nd banquet the horse pretty soon, to which the eminent critics, good livers and jolly ks generally will be invited. Then horse p, horse chops, horse steaks, horse ribs, horse ly, horse broth, horse boils, horse croquets horse tongue will be served and tested. y I be there to see--and eat.

THE LADIES

his place were "entertained" (so I am informed) by the somewhat detailed and accurate cription of their appearance when out of the se, or somewhat stouter person, say two ndred and fifty pounds, thought the writer ht to be ashamed of himself for looking at m anyhow, but for his description he deserved e hung, if not quartered. I mentally assured old lady that I hadn't looked at her, or ught of her; but I knew it would do no good ll her so, and I didn't. But I determined, r all the talk, to take another look at them. ing a quiet and ambiingly inclined nag, (not o eat, I rode quietly to the beach. A few ndred pages were standing there and unusively I joined the set. Ere long the ns and their masculine attendants rged from the little dressing or rather unssing room, and with pretty screech and lausy run rushed hand in hand for the surf the water.

he young lady, straight as an arrow, graceas a fawn, slender as a wand and neat as pin particular attended to by attention, and grace and dignity, she led a fat old gentlein to the water's edge and timidly to the water's . Nothing, thought I, can make that beaucreature appear ridiculous to these admirers. To see what, else came. The fat r had entered her eyes, her ears and her . She shook her head, sneezed, gasped and ded to her father, who wallowed about like fish in the mud. After a half hour's tumbl they returned. My lady's graceful outline become lank and lean; her clothes revealed k of symmetry for which I was wholly unred, and I cried aloud in unison with the net, or the sweet singer, of the preacher, all is vanity."

instantly took it back, for my eye fell upon rotundity of her dear papa, and, oh! how rbored he had become. His little head had y shone with excitement; his nose was red his mouth was blue. His flannel waistcoat ed to his womanly breast like sticking r to a burr; his smalls, never too large, ninnk and fitted themselves to his absurgure--would such a figure. In all his natural s, a man of portly frame he was stout short and thick and fat, but he was big ie--a man with their little wads of hair, ing arms and graceless dress, are ks, but the lord of creation who just a ld-eed. Burton might have envied him owed, for he made the spectators roar more y than the sea.

er a few Newfoundland dog shakes the mish woolded to his dressing room, where emoted about twenty minutes and then out a respectable gentlemen of fifty-five, a stove-pipe hat, pegtilation attire and a fob-chain depending from his watch-pock-

these people were only two out of many, adies should not be ashamed to acknowlthe accuracy of the picture given; they only to look at their friends and neighbors they bathe, to learn how perfectly ridiculous they look themselves. It stands to reason head denuded of a pound or two of false will look strange to one who has seen it when gotten up in style. It is natural that n when depends ordinarily on spiral wire , hoop-skirts, false calves and shanghai s for its attractiveness, should lose its y in the eyes of a lookcr-on, when the 'spiand calves are removed.

re is moderation in all things, and a little ss be can inspire a boy of 60. If ladies d wear the ordinary bloomer costume, they l be spared the unkind but truthful comnts of scores of men and women, who now demine and unadulterated pleasure in g at their awkward, ill-shaped and shambling appearance upon the beach and in the .

let us turn from this to a pleasanter topic

HOPS AND HOPPING

cidedly an institution here. Nearly every there is a hop at one or other of the hotels, bout once a fortnight a grand gala hop, to s hops and brothers, and cousins, and , and friends in general are invited from ty and the country round about. At such who could imagine that heavy taxes were the land, or that the demon of hard times h any way connected with the least conns member of the company. The music, the skilful guidance of Mons. Bowdoin-knee'er, the dazzling smiles of such Amerair daughters alone can display, both

THE DRESSES.

lear me, how the dear papas do have to it how-a-days. They foot the bills--I should they would foot them out of sight each e-mental green satin, flounces of *point de* tulle scarfs, pale lavender silks and , gored, and slashed, and buttoned and ed; white muslins, illusion puff, festive s and short sleeves striped grenadine, air trimmings, peierine capes and roundches; white corded silks, gored, trimmed gold and silver cord; black grenadines, hite silk and fringe trimmings; illusions, tulle, puffs, laces, black velvet, enormous ne earrings, golden chains for coil and hese, my masters, are part and parcel of genous mysteries with which the ladies and make themselves more beautiful nightened Queens of Sheba could not out which some of them would be no pleasing than a side boat in reality--a ing like curling candles, they draw to them ths and the millers.

king of moths reminds me that some of the well read ladies are mothers, and that the of Newport are at times noisy with the ngs of their offspring. I love children--I nd men do--but I am sorely tempted at to petition that noble body called the ature of Rhode Island and Providence tions to enact an act making it a misdeor for any woman under sixty to bear on, unless she loves them and knows how e of them. It is positively painful to live, surrounded as I am by so many s, careless, heedless women, whose en cry aloud for sympathy, for help, for ittle kind attention from somebody. Heaven, I never failed to do my best for ut I do think some of these hen-birds ld forget their children and leave them and tears, to bruises and fights, to mosand 4-inch aches, and ought to be pilloried id and then scourged from society.

NOTABLES HERE

ishop Clarke, of Rhode Island, George F. of Nebraska," Abiel A. Low, of Brooklyn, H. Travers, of New York, Benjamin C. n, of Washington, and others who have ere longer. Train you know all about, a large headed, full-chested, well-made with curly hair and a very loud voice, s born in Boston, educated at Cambridge, d commerce at Australia and studied railways in Great Britain, hurraed for g the Cleveland and Columbus, abused the Democracy outrageously, talked long, and how to fee the Fenians at $5,000 a mile d made $150,000 at the job, went to Nebraska for some capitalists, went to Nebraska for some capitalists, went to Nebraska for some capitalists

The Daily Commercial

CITY MATTERS.

COMMENCEMENT AT CANONSBURG.

Annual Commencement at Washington and Jefferson College—Dr. Scovel's Sermon—The Alumni Dinner—Address of the Rev. Dr. Prestley—Conferring of Degrees.

The first commencement of the united Colleges of Washington and Jefferson took place at Canonsburg yesterday, and was largely attended. The exercises of the forepart of the week were of a most interesting and instructive character. On Tuesday evening, Rev. M. F. Scovel, of Pittsburgh, delivered a sermon before the Students' Christian Commission. His remarks were principally devoted to showing up the follies and foibles of the time, deprecating the growing desire for visiting places of amusement and hitting some hard blows at the devotees of fashion in dress. On Wednesday morning, reunions of the literary societies were held in their respective halls, at which the presentation of diplomas to the graduating members took place.

At eleven o'clock, Rev. John M. Stevenson, D. D., delivered a very interesting address to the class of 1838, giving a historical sketch of the same. An alumni dinner was served up in the hall of the Female Seminary, of which some two hundred graduates of Washington and Jefferson Colleges partook.

In the evening, the anniversary address before the literary societies was delivered by Rev. Dr. James Prestley, of Pittsburgh. The Dr. occupied an hour and a half in an onslaught upon the doctrine of Expediency, as advocated by some moralists, or as he more pungently called it, the greatest good of the greatest numbers. This he most emphatically denounced as a principle of morals. The argument was forcible, logical, and clothed in elegant diction. The delivery was in the Dr's best style. On most branches of his subject, we can subscribe fully to his conclusions, in their application to our magnificent public school system.

We cannot see how his principles will stop him short of a system of parish schools, under ecclesiastical supervision, of course to be carried out by a system of academies and colleges, sectarian in their character. We fancy the Dr. has a big job on his hands, if he expects to have the declared will of heaven expounded on his standard in all our public schools.

Yesterday morning the commencement Exercises proper took place in Providence Hall and, as usual, attracted an immense crowd of ladies and gentlemen. The following is the order of Exercises, interspersed with music:

English Salutatory—R. H. Fulton, Washington, Pa.
Latin Salutatory—A. M. Acheson, Washington, Pa.
*Philosophical Oration—Wm. H. Woodburn, Sewickley, Pa.
*Heroic Character—T. Davis Davis, Blairsville, Pa.
*"I Took Move, Though"—Samuel S. Gilson, Blairsville, Pa.
Unity in Diversity—James M. Miller, Havelock, Pa.
The Martyrs of the Republic—Duncan C. Milner, Mount Pleasant, O.
The Mass—Wm. J. Myers, Decatur, Ind.
*Tributes to Parnassus"—John S. Paxton, Canonsburg, Pa.
*Our Nation's Epitaph—N. S. Slaymaker, Lancaster, Pa.
"Firmness in the Right as God gives us to see the Right"—Robert L. Stewart, Steubenville, O.
Life a Novelty—Leander C. Woodfill, Louisville, Ky.
Valedictory Oration—John D. Shaffer, Bakerstown, Pa.

Those marked with an asterisk were excused from speaking. The remainder of the graduating class were most of them of a creditable character—three or four of them of a high order of merit. The incidental allusions were all of a radical character. This struck us with surprise, as in other times the principles of Canonsburg was of a decidedly conservative character.

At the conclusion of the addresses, the President conferred the degree of A. B. on forty members of the Senior class. The Honorary degree of A. B. was conferred on Captain C. W. Acheson, of Washington, Pa. The degree of A. M. was conferred upon seventeen former graduates, among whom were the following Pittsburghers: Wm. G. Hawkins, John W. McClarren, Wm. L. Chalfant and Stephen C. McCandless. The Honorary degree of LL. D. was conferred on Prof. Traible Green, of Easton, Pennsylvania.

President Edwards then delivered the Baccalaureate Address, which was brief and to the point. He also made a statement of the future prospects of the college, and what arrangements were being made to extend its usefulness.

The benediction was then pronounced, and the commencement exercises of 1866 were concluded.

UNION OF ALUMNI ASSOCIATIONS.

At a meeting of the Alumni of both colleges, held yesterday, the following action was had:

1. The Alumni of Washington and Jefferson Colleges, now the united college of Washington and Jefferson, being now in joint convention for the first time, rejoice in a reconsummation of a union which, by the favor of God, after many previous fruitless efforts, was honored in addition to what was in so much are now consolidated. This consolidation having gone into effect with such a distribution of the departments and classes, has doubtless made the best arrangements attainable in the present state of public sentiment for the progress of the old colleges, arising out of rivalry and local feeling, having to a large extent been removed, the Alumni, upon the present arrangements already made, embrace each other as brethren and co-laborers in a common cause and work.

Resolved, 1. That in the judgment of this meeting, the time has come when the Alumni Associations heretofore existing should be merged into one association, to be known as the Alumni Association of Washington and Jefferson College, and they are therefore requested to do so.

2. That the officers of said Association shall be a President, four Vice Presidents, a Secretary and a Treasurer to be elected annually, and that a meeting be held each year in connection with the annual commencement under arrangement of the said officers.

3. That we cordially approve the proposition of Dr. Edwards, President of the College, with the concurrence of the Board of Trustees, to raise from the Alumni subscriptions to the Endowment Fund of the College to the aggregate of $100,000, and in order to attain this end we will make personal subscriptions to the amount of one hundred dollars to be paid within one year, and we will also urge our absent brethren to co-operate with us in the same way.

4. That Professor Jas. Black, D. D., and Robt. Patterson, Esq., be a committee to prepare a circular of business, address a circular to the Alumni and in every other possible way further the accomplishment of this plan.

5. That in addition to our own subscription, we agree to give all the aid and influence in our power in assistance of the President or such agents as the Trustees may appoint to carry out the scheme of the endowment.

6. That we have the highest confidence in the Faculty as now constituted, and cordially recommend the transfer from the Board of Trustees to the Alumni subscriptions to the Endowment Fund of the College to the appointment of a Faculty, and in order to attain this end we will make personal subscriptions to the amount of one hundred dollars to be paid within one year, and we will also urge our absent brethren to co-operate with us in the same way.

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